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Braya Machine Company LLC,
Braya Systems LLC, Braya Ventures
LLC, Michael Donnolo, John
Michael Long, And Joshua Donnolo*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

TECSPEC LLC, RICHARD ROSE, ROBERT
SENIA, and RALPH SCHLENKER,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

MICHAEL DONNOLO, JOSHUA DONNOLO,
JOHN MICHAEL LONG, BRAYA CONCEPTS
LLC, BRAYA MACHINE COMPANY LLC, BRAYA
SYSTEMS LLC, BRAYA VENTURES LLC, and
ABC CORPORATIONS 1-10

Defendants,

BRAYA CONCEPTS LLC, BRAYA MACHINE
COMPANY LLC, BRAYA SYSTEMS LLC, BRAYA
VENTURES LLC, JOHN MICHAEL LONG,
JOSHUA DONNOLO, and MICHAEL DONNOLO,
individually and derivatively on behalf of Tecspec
LLC

Third-Party Plaintiffs,

-against-

RALPH SCHLENKER, ROBERT SENIA,
RICHARD ROSE, SRS ENTERPRISES INC., SRS
ENTERPRISES NJ LLC, HVAC SERVICE
ASSOCIATES INC., and SRS RESEARCH LLC,

Third-Party Defendants,

-against-

TECSPEC LLC

Nominal Third-Defendant

Case No. 24-cv-08077

THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT

Third-Party Plaintiffs Braya Concepts LLC, Braya Machine Company LLC, Braya Systems LLC, Braya Ventures LLC (collectively, "Braya"), Michael Donnolo individually and derivatively on behalf of Tecspec LLC, John Michael Long, and Joshua Donnolo (collectively, "Third-Party Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorneys, allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Third-Party Plaintiffs file this third-party action arising from Third-Party Defendants' ("Third Party Defendants") fraudulent scheme, carried out in connection with Third Party Defendants' commission of a scheme cognizable under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968 ("RICO"), Third Party Defendants corrupting Tecspec LLC and SRS (each defined hereunder) in pursuit of Third Party Defendants' intention to launder money.

PARTIES

2. Braya Concepts LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of New York, owned by Michael Donnolo, located in Richmond County New York.

3. Braya Machine Company LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of New York, owned by Michael Donnolo, located in Richmond County, New York.

4. Braya Systems LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of New York, owned by Michael Donnolo, located in Richmond County, New York.

5. Braya Ventures LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of New York, owned by Michael Donnolo, located in Richmond County New York.

6. Michael Donnolo is an individual residing in New York, New York, and owner of the Braya entities.

7. John Michael Long is an individual residing in New York, New York, and was an employee of Tecspec LLC.

8. Joshua Donnolo is an individual residing in New York, New York, and was an employee of Tecspec LLC.

9. Upon information and belief, Ralph Schlenker is a resident of New York, who maintains ownership and control over Tecspec LLC, and SRS.

10. Upon information and belief, Robert Senia is a resident of New Jersey, who maintains ownership and control over Tecspec LLC, and SRS.

11. Upon information and belief, Richard Rose is a resident of New Jersey, who maintains ownership and control over Tecspec LLC, and SRS. (Rose, Senia, and Schlenker, collectively, “Individual Third Party Defendants”).

12. Upon information and belief, SRS Enterprises Inc. is a New Jersey corporation owned and operated by the Individual Third Party Defendants, and which is located in Middletown, New Jersey.

13. Upon information and belief, SRS Enterprises NJ LLC is a New Jersey corporation owned and operated by the Individual Third Party Defendants, and which is located in Middletown, New Jersey.

14. Upon information and belief, HVAC Service Associates, Inc. is a New Jersey corporation owned and operated by the Individual Third Party Defendants, and which is located in Middletown, New Jersey.

15. Upon information and belief, SRS Research LLC is a New York corporation owned and operated by the Individual Third Party Defendants, and which is located in New York, New York. (SRS Enterprises Inc., SRS Enterprises NJ LLC, HVAC Service Associates, Inc., and SRS Research LLC, collectively, “SRS”).

16. Tecspec LLC (“Tecspec”) is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of New York, with its place of business in Newark, New Jersey.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as it arises under federal law, specifically the Defend Trade Secrets Act (18 U.S.C. § 1836 et seq.) and RICO statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968).

18. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1337 for the state law claims that are part of the same case or controversy as the federal claims.

19. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, and Third-Party Defendants reside in or conduct business within this jurisdiction.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Tecspect LLC.

20. Tecspec, LLC was formed over seven years ago, specifically around February 24, 2017, under the laws of the State of New York, as a limited liability company focused on the development and innovation of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) technologies. Robert Senia, without disclosing it to Richard Rose or Ralph Schlenker, set up Tecspec with his daughter Christina Senia as a surrogate owner to gain advantage on WBE contracts.

21. Since its inception, Michael Donnolo has been the owner and manager of Tecspec, utilizing his extensive experience in both technical and design aspects of HVAC systems to influence the direction and success of the company.

22. Through his engineering expertise, Michael Donnolo has developed numerous key products and innovative processes that have established Tecspec's standing in the HVAC marketplace.

23. Tecspec's Operating Agreement, executed on October 6, 2017, outlines the governance and operational structure of Tecspec. Initially, Tecspec was comprised of two members: Christina Senia, who held a 75% ownership interest, and Michael Donnolo, holding a 25% ownership interest.

24. The Operating Agreement explicitly includes provisions that permit Tecspec members to engage in other business interests without the obligation to prioritize Tecspec's operations. For instance, the Operating Agreement states that members are not required to

manage Tecspec solely and that neither Tecspec nor any member has rights to the income or profits from these other ventures unless otherwise noted.

25. Importantly, Section 25 of the Operating Agreement includes a non-compete clause indicating that members will not engage in any competing business within counties where Tecspec operates, but it also recognizes that members may pursue independent business ventures [provided the business is not located in any county in which Tecspec has operated] (“Non-Compete”).

26. On January 1, 2018, under pressure from Robert Senia because Richard Rose and Ralph Schlenker found out about Tecspec and that Robert Senia was using SRS funds to operate Tecspec without their knowledge, Christina Senia, assigned her 75% interest in Tecspec to three individuals: Robert Senia, Richard Rose, and Ralph Schlenker, each receiving an equal 25% share. This change was formalized but did not alter the original Operating Agreement’s critical provisions.

27. Since the formation of Tecspec, Michael Donnolo remains the only member with significant technical background and expertise in HVAC.

28. The Third-Party Defendants, Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose (“Individual Third Party Defendants”) collectively operate entities under SRS Enterprises Inc., SRS Enterprises NJ LLC, HVAC Service Associates, Inc., and SRS Research LLC, separate from but competing with Tecspec, ultimately leveraging Tecspec resources for Individual Third Party Defendants profit.

29. Third-Party Defendants have engaged in business activities that not only directly compete with Tecspec in violation of the Non-Compete but have used SRS to divert and misappropriate millions of dollars from Tecspec and Michael Donnolo.

30. Tecspec’s business centered on research, development, and manufacturing for HVAC-related technology (“HVAC Units”), included, among other things:

- i. HVAC induction units. An HVAC induction unit is a device used in commercial and industrial spaces to distribute air efficiently. It leverages a central air handling unit to supply conditioned primary air through ductwork, which passes

through narrow nozzles in the unit, creating low pressure that induces room air into the unit. This secondary air mixes with the primary air, facilitating temperature regulation before being discharged back into the room. The unit's coils can be connected to chilled or hot water systems for further temperature adjustments. For Tecspec, these induction units took 3,000-4,000 hours to develop through the efforts of Michael Donnolo, John Michael Long, and Joshua Donnolo (collectively, "Individual Third Party Plaintiffs").

- ii. Machine-metal grilles, which attached to an HVAC encasing. Such grilles took up to 2,000 research and development hours for Tecspec to develop. These materials were researched at the direction of Robert Senia, who only sold 2 such orders before no longer promoting the manufacture of such materials.
 - iii. Heating and cooling pump skids, which are trailer-sized packaged equipment which combine specialty heating and cooling components and appurtenances. These HVAC Units took 200 hours to engineer and, once plans were developed, Robert Senia absconded with the plans and gave the manufacturing plans to another company to produce.
 - iv. Personal air diffusers, which are ceiling versions of an HVAC air vent, which were researched and developed at the direction of Robert Senia. The personal air diffuser took up to 750 research and development hours for Tecspec to develop. However, once the design & plans for manufacturing were developed by Tecspec, Robert Senia took the plans and gave the plans to SRS Research LLC, which then gave the plans to Numa as a buy-in for 33% of the Numa business – an HVAC manufacturer.
 - v. Packaged pump systems, which are smaller versions of heating and cooling pump skids, took approximately 500 research and development hours for Tecspec to create, which Robert Senia also gave away to a different company once developed.
 - vi. Extruded grilles, which are a different type of metal grating that is situated in an induction housing, which took 3,000 research and development hours, which Robert Senia also gave to a different company after Tecspec developed the designs and plans for manufacturing.
 - vii. Fan coils, which is a completely different type of HVAC system, taking more than 3,000 research and development hours, that the Third-Party Defendants made available to other companies and that Tecspec thereafter never manufactured.
- (collectively, HVAC Units)

B. The Third-Party Defendants' Fraudulent Scheme of "Price Manipulation" (as part of the RICO Scheme, defined hereunder).

31. The Individual Third Party Defendants, Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose, devised a scheme to manipulate pricing for Tecspec products, effectively diverting money away from Tecspec and to themselves ("Price Manipulation").

32. Under this scheme, Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose unilaterally controlled the pricing structure of Tecspec's products by computing Tecspec product pricing by way of the ultimate price paid by the customer less profits Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose, desired to keep for themselves. Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose did not price Tecspec products based on any criteria other than what the customer was willing to pay. This computed price would correlate to the customer's price less a profit margin for SRS.

33. For instance, in transactions involving Tecspec induction units, the Third-Party Defendants would set a sale price (hypothetically \$1,000.00 per unit) that did not reflect Tecspec's production costs, which were significantly higher (e.g., \$2,500.00 per unit).

34. Once Third-Party Defendants secured a price from the customer, Third-Party Defendants would then compute the price Tecspec would charge SRS for the HVAC Units. Third-Party Defendants would build in a 30% buffer for SRS profit and then charge the remaining amount as the "purchase price" between SRS and Tecspec. For example:

35. Hypothetical sale 1:

Third-Party Defendants, holding themselves out as owners of SRS, establish a purchase price with a customer for \$1,000 per Tecspec induction unit. Third-Party Defendants compute a 30% profit for SRS, at \$300 per unit, resulting in Third-Party Defendants having "Tecspec sell to SRS" induction units for that project at \$700.

36. Contemporaneous hypothetical sale 2:

Third-Party Defendants, holding themselves out as owners of SRS, establish a purchase price with a customer for \$800 per Tecspec induction unit. Third-Party Defendants compute a 30% profit for SRS, at \$240 per unit, resulting in Third-Party Defendants having "Tecspec sell to SRS" induction units for that project at \$560.

37. Despite the fact that the Tecspec induction units cost \$2,500 to Tecspec to produce, Third-Party Defendants, through SRS, always make a profit on every sale, and sell the Tecspec HVAC Units at prices without correlation to the actual cost of production. In fact, Tecspec never had a set price for selling induction units to SRS because of the scheme in which Third-Party Defendants engaged.

38. This manipulation effectively ensured that SRS could competitively sell Tecspec products to end-users at a price that appeared advantageous but was still reflective of significant profits to the Third-Party Defendants, while Tecspec never recovered from the cost of producing the units Third-Party Defendants would sell.

39. This cyclical pricing strategy allowed the Third-Party Defendants to consistently profit from each HVAC Unit sold under the SRS name, ultimately depriving Tecspec of its rightful earnings and exacerbating its ongoing financial losses.

40. Through this misrepresentation and manipulation of the market, the Third-Party Defendants not only affected the profitability of Tecspec but also severely compromised its operational sustainability by creating unprofitability for Tecspec.

41. The actions of the Third-Party Defendants amounted to a systematic diversion of corporate opportunities and resources from Tecspec to SRS, effectively constituting a breach of fiduciary duty and resulting in significant financial harm to Tecspec.

42. Through the foregoing scheme, Third-Party Defendants have engaged in approximately \$15 million in Tecspec sales to themselves, which translates to an extraordinary amount of funds that the Third-Party Defendants and SRS have kept for themselves, money which belongs to Tecspec and Michael Donnolo.

C. The Third-Party Defendants broke into the Braya facility and stole proprietary information from the Braya facility.

43. On October 17, 2024, at approximately 12:34 PM, Richard Rose dropped off Robert Senia near the entrance of the Braya facility located at 2589 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York ("Premises") with the apparent intent to "case the property."

44. Shortly thereafter, at 12:45 PM, a Chevy Colorado (New York license plate number KPU5916) entered the Premises, carrying Senia and an unidentified individual.

45. At the same time, Richard Rose walked onto the property, followed by two other individuals.

46. Once on-site, Senia began taking pictures of everything.

47. At approximately 12:47 PM, Michael Donnolo encountered Senia, Rose, and the unidentified third person while in his Smart Car.

48. Michael Donnolo instructed them to leave the Premises, as captured in video footage.

49. In response, Senia defiantly stated, "I'm not doing that."

50. Following this confrontation, Michael Donnolo called 911 at around 12:47 PM and waited at the front of the Premises for officers to respond.

51. Concurrently, at approximately 12:47 PM, Senia, Rose, and the unidentified individual opened a previously closed door at the back of the Braya Premises, thereby trespassing onto the Premises.

52. While inside, Senia and Rose systematically took pictures of equipment, machinery, and other non-public information within the facility, actions documented in video footage.

53. Around the same time, Joshua Donnolo also called 911 to report the ongoing incident at the Braya facility.

54. Despite being told multiple times to leave the Premises, the Third-Party Defendants continued to trespass inside the Braya facility, capturing images without consent. Cellphone camera footage from Joshua Donnolo and John Michael Long during this period is preserved.

55. The first officers arrived on the scene at 1:03 PM, as referenced in video footage.

56. After the officers arrived, Senia, Rose, and the unidentified third person exited the Premises.

57. Ultimately, Senia, Rose, and the third person left the property at 1:14 PM, concluding the unauthorized entry and actions within the Braya facility, taking with them photographs of Braya operations and proprietary information that they had provided to Tecspec employees, agents, and vendors.

D. The Third-Party Defendants broke into the Braya facility and stole proprietary information from the Braya facility.

58. Braya is a company created independently by Michael Donnolo. Braya engages in the sale of uniquely designed and uniquely manufactured HVAC Units.

59. Braya maintains its competitive advantage through engineering ingenuity, use and design of certain products and materials, and the ability to actually service its products of which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are incapable.

60. Braya maintains certain proprietary technology, which has nothing to do with Tecspec.

61. Notwithstanding, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker have actively maligned, defamed, and interfered with Braya's business opportunities, spreading false statements to prospective customers about the nature of Braya's technology, false statements concerning Michael Donnolo, and false statements concerning the status of litigation.

62. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew the foregoing statements were false at the time they were made, designed to thwart business opportunities and prospects of Braya.

E. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968.

i. Purpose and Structure of Third-Party Defendants' RICO enterprise; Distinction between the RICO Persons and the Association-in-Fact Enterprise.

63. Third-Party Plaintiffs allege that Third-Party Defendants Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose have agreed to engage in, have engaged in, and have benefited from actively participating in an association-in-fact enterprise within the meaning of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968.

64. This association-in-fact enterprise comprises RICO persons Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose, each who have associated with each other in an association-in-fact enterprise (the "AIFE").

65. Rose, Senia, and Schlenker have agreed to collaborate, and collaborated in a coordinated effort to execute a fraudulent scheme that corrupts Tecspec and SRS for the purposes of money laundering (“RICO Scheme”, as further defined hereunder).

66. “Money Laundering” “is the criminal practice of processing ill-gotten gains, or ‘dirty’ money, through a series of transactions; in this way the funds are ‘cleaned’ so that they appear to be proceeds from legal activities.”¹

67. The Individual Third-Party Defendants, via the AIFE, employed a variety of illegal acts to effectuate their money laundering scheme, including Mail Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, Wire Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, Tax Fraud in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201, Bank Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1344, Commercial Bribery in the Second Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 180.00, Threats and Intimidation in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, Falsifying Business Records in the First Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 170.10, and Embezzlement in the First Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 155.42.

68. Robert Senia, Ralph Schlenker, and Richard Rose, each RICO persons, comprise the AIFE as defined under applicable RICO statutes, engaging in an illegal and fraudulent scheme to launder money through their corruption of SRS and Tecspec, distributing to themselves ‘clean’ cash after acquiring monies through fraud and other false pretenses, obfuscating the source of such funds to, among other things, thwart recovery of ill-gotten funds and to evade taxes.

69. Robert Senia, Ralph Schlenker, and Richard Rose, each, actively participate in the AIFE, and each respectively controls aspects various of the AIFE.

70. Robert Senia serves as the leader of the AIFE. Senia is the primary decision maker, orchestrating the efforts of the others, Rose and Schlenker. In the scope of the money

¹ Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, *Bank Secrecy Act – Anti-Money Laundering Examination Manual*, 2006, p. 7. Black's Law Dictionary, 8th ed., defines the term as “[t]he act of transferring illegally obtained money through legitimate people or accounts so that its original source cannot be traced.”

laundering RICO Scheme, Senia keeps the organizational structure and troubleshoots problems for the AIFE to continue its money laundering operations.

71. Richard Rose engages in deal negotiations with potential customers, negotiating sales of HVAC Units, which serves as the foundation for the AIFE to operate. In the scope of the money laundering RICO Scheme, Rose controls and coordinates illicit money transfers between, Tecspec, SRS, and the Individual Third Party Defendants, predicated on fraudulent and false-appearing business documents and deliberately misleading bookkeeping practices to falsely and in all other ways materially mischaracterize the financial health of Tecspec and SRS to elicit additional income of funds under false pretenses via loan proceeds.

72. Ralph Schlenker engages in sales under the auspice of acting as a “sales engineer,” pitching purchase opportunities and bringing in potential customers for the various entities, which Schlenker and the Third-Party Defendants used to shift assets between SRS, Tecspec and themselves and that included a scheme to engage in perpetual self-dealing that contemplate embezzling Tecspec products, money, and value.

73. Separate and apart of the foregoing, each of Senia, Schlenker, and Rose have agreed to participate, and continue to participate, in gross financial misappropriation via other illicit activities, including Mail Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, Wire Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, Tax Fraud in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201, Bank Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1344, Commercial Bribing in the Second Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 180.00, Threats and Intimidation in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, Falsifying Business Records in the First Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 170.10, and Embezzlement in the First Degree in violation of NY-PEN § 155.42. (RICO Scheme).

74. Through this RICO Scheme, each of the RICO persons have engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity that encompasses fraud, tax evasion, and threats of violence and intimidation, all of which are illegal and constitute predicate acts under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

ii. The AIFE's Corruption of Tecspec and SRS.

75. One objective of the AIFE was to siphon profits away from Tecspec and isolate losses so that none of the AIFE would incur reductions of funds that the AIFE would otherwise collect, irrespective of such reductions being valid and necessary business expenses. *See* Price Manipulation scheme, above.

76. The Price Manipulation Scheme was designed to maximize funds flowing to the AIFE, at the severe and fatal detriment to Tecspec. By executing the RICO Scheme, the AIFE aimed to enrich each of the RICO persons at the direct expense of Tecspec and Michael Donnolo, undermining Tecspec's operational stability and financial integrity. This AIFE organization was not a mere coincidence; rather, it involved a deliberate and systematic approach using embezzlement and fraud.

77. Under the RICO Scheme, the Individual Third-Party Defendants established fraudulent accounting and bookkeeping practices, as well as pricing structures, that allowed them to create misleading profitability projections that were not reflective of Tecspec's or SRS's true financial health. They engaged in the Price Manipulation scheme to ensure SRS always secured a profit despite selling products (owned by Tecspec) at below production cost, diverting away from Tecspec millions of dollars in value, product, and cash.

78. The AIFE manufactured and provided to Bank of America, and other financial institutions, false corporate records, or "cooked books," for the purposes of inducing Bank of America and others to issue to Tecspec and the AIFE millions of dollars in loans, including lines of credit and other financing. Each of the RICO persons participated in manufacturing of the false business records, which each of Senia, Schlenker, and Rose conferred and decided to use in the course of committing bank fraud, submitting those false records for the purposes of securing bank financing based on false financial documents.

79. Once loan proceeds were issued, those proceeds were immediately recharacterized and reflected in further "cooked books" not as loan proceeds, but rather as "profits" or "business revenue" or "loans" between SRS and Tecspec, which the AIFE used to falsely recast bank loans as assets of SRS. The system was designed to falsely prove that SRS

was generating millions of dollars in income when it was not, using Tecspec as the special purpose vehicle to dump any and all expenses, costs, or liabilities. Specific examples are below.

iii. 18 U.S.C. § 1961; Predicate Acts

80. The Individual Third Party Defendants' unlawful activities included a series of predicate acts of racketeering under 18 U.S.C. § 1961.

- (1) **Predicate acts concerning the AIFE's bank fraud; instances of Falsifying Business Records In The First Degree under NY-PEN § 175.10.**

81. Starting in the fourth quarter of 2018, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker engaged in a practice of creating fraudulent business records for SRS and Tecspec.

82. In or about October 2018, SRS started to receive pre-payments for HVAC Units (which it never manufactured but would routinely embezzle from Tecspec). As a pre-payment delivered to SRS for a product that SRS did not own or manufacture, this pre-payment could not legally be classified as, either "income" or an "asset" for SRS. Instead, pre-payment for products is considered a liability against cash on-hand. Upon information and belief, in the last quarter of 2018, SRS received approximately \$500,000 in pre-payments. That belief is informed by Michael Donnolo's review of, among other things, business records of Tecspec reflecting loans from SRS to Tecspec.

83. Such pre-payments were specifically earmarked for purchasing materials in connection with the manufacturing needs of various orders made to SRS for HVAC Units.

84. However, wanting to give the false appearance that such pre-payments were purely 'profit' instead of funds earmarked to cover manufacturing expense, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker falsely mischaracterized such funds as "loan" funds issued to Tecspec.

85. By the foregoing mischaracterization, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker claimed the foregoing pre-payments as "assets" of SRS (as accounts receivables) instead of liabilities for SRS.

86. After diverting the pre-payments from SRS to Tecspec under the false pretenses of being “loans”, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker used Tecspec to purchase materials for use in manufacturing the ordered HVAC Units. This way, SRS could and did falsely report the pre-payments as “income,” falsely report the ‘loan to Tecspec’ (in the amount of the pre-payments to SRS) as SRS “assets” by way of accounts receivable and scuttle any expenses to Tecspec. In this method, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker actively and fraudulently concealed business expenses so Senia, Rose, and Schlenker could omit same on loan applications.

87. The foregoing paradigm was the normal course of business for Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, who corrupted the purpose of Tecspec; instead of using Tecspec as a viable business, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker used Tecspec as a dumping ground for operational expense, guaranteeing Tecspec would never make money.

88. And after the product was manufactured by Tecspec, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker diverted the products back to themselves/SRS at a “price” below even the cost to manufacture the products, which allowed SRS to continuously report profits when, in fact, the operation as a whole was losing massive amounts of money.

89. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker further used the false-appearing corporate records of SRS to induce Bank of America to issue Senia, Rose, and Schlenker business loans in the amount of millions of dollars.

90. The aforementioned business loans were secured under false pretenses, on false business records that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker collectively created, agreed to submit, and then submitted to Bank of America from January 2019 through to March 2019.

91. And after the business loans were issued upon false business records, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker then diverted the loan proceeds to themselves.

92. The foregoing is part of the RICO Scheme in that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, through the AIFE, corrupted Tecspec, using Tecspec to “sanitize” and falsify SRS’s business records for the purpose of submitting those false records to induce the issuance of business loans. Once the money was received by AIFE, the AIFE then engaged in money laundering,

transferring the loan proceeds through their various business entities, which ultimately ended with Senia, Rose, and Schlenker receiving the loan proceeds themselves.

93. Moreover, the profits that Tecspec should have realized, which were associated with the manufacturing expense that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker shifted to Tecspec, were further diverted back to SRS, which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker further laundered, such funds ultimately being funneled through SRS and the AIFE to conceal the source of such funds, allowing Senia, Rose, and Schlenker to take possession of such funds themselves.

94. Each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker actively participated in this part of the RICO Scheme, each certifying false business records in violation of NY-PEN § 175.10, and then sending those fraudulent records through the mail and/or over the wires to Bank of America at multiple times from January 2019 through March 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343.

95. The foregoing is pleaded on information and belief, such belief formed by phone calls in January 2020, whereby Michael Donnolo conferred with the then-Chief Operations Officer of SRS who provided the foregoing explanations to Michael Donnolo's questions as to why Tecspec was reporting numerous "loans" received by SRS. Michael Donnolo had a follow up phone call several weeks later with Third-Party Defendant Rose, who further confirmed the foregoing, addressing Michael Donnolo's question as to how SRS could possibly charge Tecspec "interest" on "loans" that SRS never genuinely gave Tecspec and that Tecspec never solicited, needed, or received. Mr. Rose's response to Michael Donnolo's inquiry was to reassure Mr. Donnolo that the "interest" was only for appearances and that Tecspec could "invoice back" the interest to SRS. Of course, Mr. Donnolo was unaware at that time that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker were using the false corporate documents they generated to commit bank fraud in securing loans in the names of SRS and Tecspec, proceeds from which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker were diverting to themselves.

(2) **Predicate acts concerning AIFE's bank fraud; Fifteen instances of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), committed upon Falsified Business Records In The First Degree (NY-PEN § 175.10) sent over through the mail and/or over wire (18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343).**

96. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker each communicated about, authorized the use of, and caused to submit financial documents to Bank of America and other financial institutions containing materially false representations by deliberately mischaracterizing the nature of reported funds, the status of Tecspec contracts, and the disposition of Tecspec liabilities. Such statements were materially false, submitted to Bank of America and other financial institutions for the express purpose of inducing same to loan money.

97. Specifically, on or about May 2019, the RICO persons of the AIFE induced Tecspec and Michael Donnolo to agree to open a line of credit on behalf of, among others, Tecspec, with a credit limit of \$7 million (\$7,000,000.00) dollars (“Credit Line”).

98. Senia, as the ringleader of the AIFE, in or about April 2019, contacted Michael Donnolo by phone and advised that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker sought to requisition a secured revolving line of credit from Bank of America, which Senia falsely stated would be used to purchase machines, materials, marketing space, and to cover expenses for Tecspec.

99. Unbeknownst to Michael Donnolo at the time, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker had engaged in bank fraud leading up to the application for and issuance of the Credit Line in 2018-2019 as outlined above.

100. Upon Senia’s representation, Michael Donnolo, on behalf of Tecspec, signed loan documents to secure a \$7 million dollar Credit Line, secured by all the assets in Tecspec.

101. As a condition for this Credit Line, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker, as well as Tecspec, were required to submit quarterly reports to Bank of America, explaining sales numbers and the use of funds distributed from the Credit Line.

102. Upon information and belief, each of Rose, Senia, and Schlenker used the Credit Line to line their pockets instead of using the Credit Line for any legitimate business expenses, which included Senia, Schlenker, and Rose, each, purchasing high end sports cars and other luxury items unrelated to the Tecspec business despite the Credit Line being taken out after pledging Tecspec as collateral for the Credit Line. That information is based on Michael

Donnolo's review of Tecspec financials as well as the coinciding purchases by the AIFE members with the issuance of the Credit Line.

103. Much like they did in committing bank fraud leading up to the issuance of the Credit Line (section (iii)[1] above), Senia, Schlenker, and Rose took pre-payments made to SRS and falsely mischaracterized those pre-payments as "loans" to Tecspec, which then-purchased the materials needed to fulfill the orders of HVAC Units. This way, Senia, Schlenker, and Rose created false business records, which each of them signed and agreed to submit to Bank of America, upon which they intended Bank of America to rely to satisfy the covenants in the Credit Line agreement which pertained to showing certain benchmarks for conducting business, such reports submitted quarterly (singly "Fraudulent Financial Report", collectively, "Fraudulent Financial Reports").

104. Upon submitting the Fraudulent Financial Reports to Bank of America, Senia, Schlenker, and Rose each knew that the thresholds for conducting business required by Bank of America were not met, yet each falsely represented to Bank of America that such thresholds were met. They knew the statements in the Fraudulent Financial Reports were false at the time they made such statements, intending Bank of America to rely on such false statements to leave open the revolving Credit Line.

105. Each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker abused the Credit Line for their own personal gain, making personal purchases and diverting to themselves the proceeds from the Credit Line despite representing to Michael Donnolo that any such use of the Credit Line would be solely dedicated to Tecspec for business use only. This information is informed by Michael Donnolo's review of Tecspec financials and conversations with the AIFE members, as well as the accountant for Tecspec.

106. Upon information and belief, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker used the Fraudulent Financial Reports to falsely report that SRS and Tecspec were doing millions of dollars in business, with millions being earned in profit. Except, no such business was actually conducted; rather, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker committed bank fraud by submitting false Fraudulent

Financial Reports, giving the appearance of such business by the AIFE members to Bank of America by shifting money around between entities.

107. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker further contributed to the Fraudulent Financial Reports by invoicing or crediting back Tecspec for various services that Tecspec never actually provided, or for products that Tecspec never actually purchased. For example, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker would ‘credit back’ SRS installation service charges to Tecspec when in fact Tecspec never offered installation service. The effect was an improper diversion of cash or balance sheet value from Tecspec to SRS so that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker could further prop up the SRS balance sheet by claiming credits for services that did not exist and products that were never purchased. The foregoing contributed to the false statements in the submitted Fraudulent Financial Reports. This belief is formed by Michael Donnolo witnessing the purported back charges for installation services never performed or offered by Tecspec, as well as his witnessing Senia, Schlenker, and Rose’s requests for reimbursement on invoices for products that Tecspec never purchased or used.

108. Moreover, Rose, Schlenker, and Senia manipulated prices on “sales” by Tecspec to SRS and other AIFE entities, where in fact there were no actual sales or transfers of assets. For example, Rose, Schlenker, and Senia embezzled massive amounts of product from Tecspec by booking \$1 million in sales by Tecspec to SRS but transferring, for e.g., over \$2 million worth of product to SRS. In such an instance, the books showed \$1 million in sales revenues when the book entry was actually embezzlement of over \$1 million in products from Tecspec to SRS by the AIFE.

109. The AIFE then sold the \$1 million in products it embezzled from Tecspec under the SRS banner, diverting to themselves the cash value sold for the \$1 million in Tecspec product.

110. This further allowed SRS to report additional “profit” for having sold Tecspec products under the SRS banner that, neither SRS nor the AIFE ever paid for.

111. The AIFE then used the numbers sold from the embezzled Tecspec products to manufacture false Fraudulent Financial Reports to secure additional loan proceeds from Bank of America, for which Tecspec was pledged as security/collateral. And yet, they used the loan proceeds, and Credit Line, as their own personal bank account.

112. Rose, Schlenker, and Senia created false Fraudulent Financial Reports of Tecspec which they knew were false, and which took planning by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia to appear legitimate despite containing materially false information that inaccurately and deliberately misled the readers of such documents of the financial health of Tecspec.

113. Upon information and belief, Rose, Schlenker, and Senia agreed to create, then created, and then signed the Fraudulent Financial Reports. This belief is informed by Michael Donnolo's review of the loan documents which required quarterly reporting on the Credit Line, as well as review of Tecspec financials which revealed bank balances deliberately mischaracterized as "business revenue" that Michael Donnolo understood to be pre-payments to SRS that Rose, Senia, and Schlenker improperly diverted to Tecspec so to avoid reporting use of such pre-payments by SRS for materials purchases. The foregoing belief is further formed based on the conversations Michael Donnolo had with the Chief Operating Officer of SRS in January 2020, where the foregoing paradigm was confirmed, and three weeks later confirmed by Rose in a phone call with Michael Donnolo.

114. Further, Michael Donnolo had seen and questioned the Fraudulent Financial Reports to Bank of America in which all three of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker signed (at no time did Michael Donnolo sign), each of member of the AIFE certifying the accuracy and correctness of the Fraudulent Financial Reports, which each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew were false, inaccurate, and whom had taken steps to actively deceive Bank of America of the true financial condition of Tecspec and SRS.

115. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in July 2019 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and

knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 2nd Quarter of 2019. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

116. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in October 2019 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 3rd Quarter of 2019. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS

revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

117. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in January 2020 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 4th Quarter of 2019. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that

Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

118. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in April 2020 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 1st Quarter of 2020. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

119. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in July 2020 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 2nd

Quarter of 2020. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

120. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in October 2020 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 3rd Quarter of 2020. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit

when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

121. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in January 2021 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 4th Quarter of 2020. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for

which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

122. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in April 2021 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 1st Quarter of 2021. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

123. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in July 2021 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 2nd Quarter of 2021. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above,

Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

124. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in October 2021 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 3rd Quarter of 2021. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was

operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

125. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), on or about January 13, 2022, upon information and belief, Senia, Schlenker, and Rose directed Kevin Finley, Controller for SRS, to inaccurately reflect inventory thereby increasing Tecspec's profit on documents provided to Bank of America for the renewal of a line of credit which, upon information and belief, contained false statements specifically to induce Bank of America to continue issuing a line of credit. Upon information and belief, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker caused to be submitted financial documents which falsely reported the health of SRS and Tecspec to induce Bank of America to continue lending. This is believed to be true based on the explanation by Kevin Finley that he would not accurately reflect the inventory Tecspec had on hand as of December 31, 2021. Finley explained that they intended not to show another year of Tecspec losses to Bank of America. The foregoing false statements were communicated through telephone and e-mail, and were materially relied upon by Bank of America to continue issuance of a line of credit, uses and advances against which inured solely to the AIFE, not Tecspec.

126. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in January 2022 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 4th

Quarter of 2021. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

127. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in April 2022 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 1st Quarter of 2022. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit

when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

128. On June 10, 2022, Bank of America reduced the Credit Line from \$7 million to \$4 million. Upon information and belief, the basis for this decision by Bank of America was based on the questionable Fraudulent Financial Reports submitted by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker.

129. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in July 2022 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 2nd Quarter of 2022. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as

being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

130. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree (NY-PEN § 170.10), in October 2022 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 3rd Quarter of 2022. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec was making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

131. As a predicate act of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and/or wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and falsifying business documents in the first degree

(NY-PEN § 170.10), in January 2023 each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to submit, and knowingly submitted, a Fraudulent Financial Report to Bank of America covering the 4th Quarter of 2022. Upon information and belief, such belief formed by the facts stated above, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made knowingly false statements about the reported profits of SRS, knowingly false statements inflating business revenues and assets of SRS and Tecspec, falsely underrepresenting liabilities and expenses, and overall misrepresenting the financial health and business activity of SRS and Tecspec. The foregoing was certified by Rose, Schlenker, and Senia as being true. The false statements therein were presented to Bank of America to show that SRS revenues were positive, trending upward, and/or that SRS and/or Tecspec were making a profit when in fact SRS was reporting profits by selling embezzled Tecspec products and Tecspec was operating at a deep net loss far in excess of any profits diverted to SRS. These statements were calculated to induce Bank of America to continue lending under the Credit Line, which was abused by Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and who each signed the Fraudulent Financial Report as being accurate. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker knew such statements to be false at the time the Fraudulent Financial Report was submitted. Tecspec was actively injured by this in that Schlenker, Rose, and Senia each continued to benefit from using and abusing the Credit Line for which the assets of Tecspec were pledged as collateral with an increasing amount of debt that Tecspec would need to pay back.

132. The foregoing Credit Line has at all times pledged all assets of Tecspec as collateral for repayment, proceeds from which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker have put into their pockets that did not end up going to Tecspec.

133. The foregoing That Senia, Rose, and Schlenker fraudulently induced Michael Donnolo and Tecspec to initially sign onto the Credit Line, over which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker exerted complete control, was definitively to the injury and detriment of Tecspec and Michael Donnolo, having been pledged as collateral for a Credit Line that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker were using to fund their lavish lifestyles having nothing to do with the Tecspec business.

(3) Commercial Bribing in the Second Degree and Embezzlement of Tecspec Assets: JPR Mechanical

134. Upon information and belief, starting in and around the 3rd Quarter of 2018, Rose approached several authorized representatives of JPR Mechanical with the offer of paying hundreds of thousands of dollars in kickbacks in exchange for entering into an agreement to purchase certain HVAC products, entering into an illegal bribery scheme with JPR Mechanical.

135. In short, through the end of July 2019, Rose paid JPR Mechanical directors to induce JPR Mechanical to enter into agreements with SRS and Tecspec for equipment at highly inflated prices (almost double the actual cost of the equipment). However, Tecspec never received the benefit of those highly inflated prices. Instead, Rose coordinated those double-priced products to be purchased between SRS and JPR Mechanical, Rose transferring equipment to JPR Mechanical from Tecspec to fulfill those orders, Tecspec receiving compensation at less-than manufacturing cost resulting in Tecspec receiving a net-loss despite the units being sold at twice the market price. Third Party Defendants embezzled the difference between the actual sale price and “price” at which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker directed Tecspec products to SRS/themselves.

136. The double-priced products were then sold by SRS to JPR Mechanical, with Rose, Schlenker, and Senia taking the overpayment to use on sports car modifications, further bribes, and splitting the balance with JPR Mechanical to incentivize continued purchases at inflated prices, which eventually resulted in JPR Mechanical having to file bankruptcy in 2019.

137. Rose, Schlenker, and Senia further coordinated “sales” of equipment that JPR Mechanical would “manufacture” for Tecspec. Rose, Schlenker, and Senia placed “orders” for JPR Mechanical to manufacture equipment at an inflated price, which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker would then divert to SRS for a “price” that was below the manufacturing cost. Again, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker corrupted Tecspec, using Tecspec as a dumping ground for operational and other expense, as well as using relationships with JPR Mechanical to divert to SRS and themselves valuable and paid-for equipment which the AIFE “ordered” for Tecspec.

138. In fact, at the bankruptcy auction on November 19, 2019, equipment that Tecspec “purchased” was still at the JPR Mechanical facility and was auctioned off.

(4) Commercial Bribing in the Second Degree: VRF Kickbacks

139. In January 2022, SRS allegedly purchased equipment from Samsung.

140. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker agreed to ship Samsung equipment, HVAC units commonly used in residential applications, to Tecspec's facility for the purpose of further delivering to an SRS customer. In this, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker promised a kickback by committing Tecspec resources to incentivize an SRS customer so that SRS could continue to do business at Tecspec's expense.

141. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker kicked back the Samsung VRF equipment to the SRS customer. This belief is formed based on the SRS customer's expectations and preparation of the VRF equipment leading up to and at pick up.

142. Tecspec received no benefit from this exchange, which used time and resources of Tecspec to incentivize a deal being made between Senia, Rose, Schlenker and SRS's customer.

(5) Embezzlement in the First Degree: Misappropriation of Tecspec property in an amount exceeding \$4.5 million.

143. Rose, Schlenker, and Senia, for the most part, unilaterally set sale prices of Tecspec products. However, Rose, Schlenker, and Senia routinely transferred to themselves Tecspec product at well below cost only for them to sell the very same product through their own company SRS.

144. On November 22, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$2,160.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$9,360.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$7,200.00, invoice no. 2208-0061-1-C.

145. On November 22, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$3,706.50 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold,

products valued at \$16,061.50 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$12,355.00, invoice no. 1705-0349-3-A

146. On September 16, 2020, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$32,065.84 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$138,951.97 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$106,886.13, invoice no. 1705-0349-2-A.

147. On September 27, 2018, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$1,402.50 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$6,077.50 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$4,675.00, invoice no. 1705-0349-1-B.

148. On September 27, 2018, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$5,085.20 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$22,035.88 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$16,950.68, invoice no. 1705-0349-1-B-37.

149. On May 18, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$2,977.20 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$12,901.20 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$9,924.00, invoice no. 1904-0262-9-B.

150. On April 26, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$357.30 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$1,548.30 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$1,191.00, invoice no. 1904-0262-9-A.

151. On June 14, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$140.25 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$607.75 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$467.50, invoice no. 2206-0222-1-A.

152. On April 08, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$1,410.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued

at \$6,110.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$4,700.00, invoice no. 2109-0092-2-A.

153. On January 12, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$27,617.79 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$119,677.09 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$92,059.30, invoice no. 2003-0012-4-B.

154. On November 04, 2021, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$5,484.78 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$23,767.38 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$18,282.60, invoice no. 2006-0411-1-T.

155. On January 13, 2022, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$2,711.34 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$11,749.14 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$9,037.80, invoice no. 2108-0065-1-B.

156. On October 01, 2020, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$690,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$2,990,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$2,300,000.00, invoice no. 1807-00291B05.

157. On August 20, 2021, the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$1,791,044.78 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$7,761,194.03 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$5,970,149.25, invoice no. 2106-0295-1-A.

158. In 2020 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$962,500.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$4,170,833.33 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$3,208,333.33, invoice no. 1807-00291A04.

159. In 2020 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$172,500.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$747,500.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$575,000.00, invoice no. 1807-00291B05.

160. In 2019 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$300,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$1,300,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$1,000,000.00, invoice no. 1705-0349-1.

161. In 2018 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$150,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$650,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$500,000.00.

162. In 2019 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$150,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$650,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$500,000.00.

163. In 2018 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$90,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$390,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$300,000.00.

164. In 2019 the AIFE misappropriated, embezzled, and stole \$90,000.00 of Tecspec's property by transferring products to themselves which they later sold, products valued at \$390,000.00 which SRS and the AIFE exchanged for only \$300,000.00.

165. In total, Third Party Defendants misappropriated, embezzled, and stole millions of dollars from Tecspec from 2018 through to 2022, and which continues to date.

166. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker controlled both Tecspec and SRS, engaging in the Price Manipulation scheme that resulted in paying SRS and themselves millions of dollars at the expense of Tecspec. Each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker participated in the Price Manipulation scheme, which allowed the AIFE to give the appearance of generating Tecspec contracts, giving

the AIFE additional grounds to seek more and more financing by way of committing bank fraud under Count II § (a).

(6) Tax Fraud, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201.

167. Despite the foregoing ‘Tecspect contracts’ being secured through Senia, Rose, and Schlenker’s Price Manipulation scheme, each concealed the fact that the Tecspec contracts were for the sale of Tecspec products at a fraction of the cost that it took Tecspec to create such products, putting Tecspec deeper and deeper into debt with every purchase order.

168. And with each of the foregoing purchase orders, the AIFE would buffer “profits” to SRS, which ultimately were paid to the Individual Third Party Defendants, leaving Tecspec with a contract to fulfill at a deep deficit to Tecspec, which the Individual Third Party Defendants would then use to secure additional financing from Bank of America and other financial institutions.

169. Furthermore, each Individual Third-Party Defendant engaged in tax fraud by illegally omitting profits obtained through the manipulation of Tecspec’s sales, which affected both federal and state tax liabilities of Tecspec.

170. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed tax fraud under 26 U.S.C. § 7201 by falsely reporting profits and losses for Tecspec for the annual tax filings for 2019. This belief is formed upon the facts that the Individual Third-Party Defendants had engaged in a Price Manipulation scheme and RICO Scheme specifically to manipulate the losses of Tecspec despite millions of dollars in sales which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made on embezzled Tecspec products.

171. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed tax fraud under 26 U.S.C. § 7201 by falsely reporting profits and losses for Tecspec for the annual tax filings for 2020. This belief is formed upon the facts that the Individual Third-Party Defendants had engaged in a Price Manipulation scheme and RICO Scheme specifically to manipulate the

losses of Tecspec despite millions of dollars in sales which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made on embezzled Tecspec products.

172. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed tax fraud under 26 U.S.C. § 7201 by falsely reporting profits and losses for Tecspec for the annual tax filings for 2021. This belief is formed upon the facts that the Individual Third-Party Defendants had engaged in a Price Manipulation scheme and RICO Scheme specifically to manipulate the losses of Tecspec despite millions of dollars in sales which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made on embezzled Tecspec products.

173. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed tax fraud under 26 U.S.C. § 7201 by falsely reporting profits and losses for Tecspec for the annual tax filings for 2022. This belief is formed upon the facts that the Individual Third-Party Defendants had engaged in a Price Manipulation scheme and RICO Scheme specifically to manipulate the losses of Tecspec despite millions of dollars in sales which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made on embezzled Tecspec products.

174. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed tax fraud under 26 U.S.C. § 7201 by falsely reporting profits and losses for Tecspec for the annual tax filings for 2023. This belief is formed upon the facts that the Individual Third-Party Defendants had engaged in a Price Manipulation scheme and RICO Scheme specifically to manipulate the losses of Tecspec despite millions of dollars in sales which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker made on embezzled Tecspec products.

175. The foregoing gives Tecspec considerable liability for payment of taxes based on a fraudulent manipulation of Tecspec sales and liabilities.

176. This is part of the AIFE RICO Scheme in that Tecspec is used to artificially and illegally insulate SRS from such liabilities and losses.

(7) Threats and Intimidation in violation of NY-PEN § 180.00.

177. Senia utilized intimidation tactics or supported intimidation to suppress dissent and maintain control over Tecspec, which benefited the AIFE. Key stakeholders were frequently threatened, including Michael Donnolo, John Michael Long, and Joshua Donnolo, with extreme violence, including explicit threats of death and physical harm, such as threats to bash their heads in or shoot them with a firearm owned by Robert Senia. Several examples are on video and already of record with the Court.

178. These threats were designed not only to intimidate but also to ensure that no challenges to the AIFE's illegal activities would arise, further consolidating their power over Tecspec and creating a culture of fear and control.

179. The threats and intimidation tactics employed by the Third-Party Defendants, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, were intended to suppress any dissent and maintain an unquestioned environment around their activities. By instilling fear among key stakeholders and employees, the Third-Party Defendants ensured that their scheme could operate without challenge, thereby protecting their ability to siphon profits without scrutiny. This atmosphere of control was crucial for their continued extraction of profits from Tecspec into their own pockets. The examples are numerous, some of which are caught on video and are part of this Court's record in filed papers.

(8) Embezzlement in the First Degree: Stealing Research and Development Specifications and Tecspec Resources.

180. In the fourth quarter of 2019, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker directed employee John Michael Long to commit hundreds of hours to research and develop designs for a personal air diffuser device.

181. After months of work, Mr. Long turned over the design specifications of that work to Mr. Senia, together with prototype samples.

182. Shortly thereafter, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker "gifted" the design specifications and samples to a company called Numa – a company that sells, among other things, HVAC units.

183. It was later discovered that SRS is a minority owner of Numa.

184. Despite hundreds of hours, and tens of thousands of dollars in research and development of new technology, the cost of which completely borne by Tecspec, the Individual Third-Party Defendants stole the results of that technological development and gave it to themselves to market and sell through Numa.

185. None of either SRS, Numa, Senia, Rose, or Schlenker had anything to do with the development of the technology developed by John Michael Long at Tecspec, which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker gave to Numa to sell at market.

186. The foregoing was done for the benefit of SRS, to the detriment of Tecspec.

iv. Third-Party Defendants' RICO Scheme predicate acts are related, continuous, and open-ended, continuing to date. Each of the Predicate Acts impact interstate commerce.

187. The illegal activities engaged by the Third-Party Defendants demonstrate continuity, as their actions constituted ongoing and systemic efforts to defraud Tecspec, Bank of America, Michael Donnolo, and others, and maintain a firm grip over its operations. This systematic approach further underscores their collective intent to profit unlawfully at the expense of the business.

188. Rose, Senia, and Schlenker's illegal predicate acts are related in that their bank fraud furthers the RICO Scheme of money laundering by infusing the AIFE with cash.

189. The AIFE's mail and wire fraud were necessary to commit the AIFE's bank fraud, which promoted the issuance of the Credit Line and other loans issued upon the false documents submitted by Rose, Senia, and Schlenker.

190. The AIFE's falsifying business records in the first degree was necessary for their RICO Scheme in that the AIFE used the falsified records to commit bank fraud, which were further subject to mail/wire fraud as the fraudulent documents were sent through the mail and/or wire to Bank of America.

191. The AIFE's embezzlement of Tecspec products was also in furtherance of generating cash and value which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker diverted to themselves, which also propped up SRS for the purposes of securing financing and to induce lending against such assets.

192. The corruption of Tecspec by the Individual Third Party Defendants was key to their RICO Scheme in that Tecspec was used to insulate and strip away costs and expenses incurred in the normal course of business by SRS, which allowed Senia, Rose, and Schlenker to embezzle Tecspec profits, cash, products, and divert to themselves business opportunities.

193. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker's use of Tecspec to report business losses for the purpose of committing tax fraud furthered the preservation of cash and value in Tecspec and SRS.

194. Commercial bribing in the second degree achieved the same goal, securing additional cash capital and value, which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker embezzled from Tecspec.

195. The foregoing acts continue to date, related, and will persist until the AIFE is stopped.

196. Moreover, the foregoing, each, impact interstate commerce in that SRS operates, among other places, in New Jersey and New York, with all of the mailings, wires, false documents, phone calls made in connection with the foregoing, and general operations relating to the RICO Scheme traversing State lines.

197. Upon information and belief, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, each, would communicate with representatives from Bank of America (in New York, from New Jersey), over the phone and through the mails, concerning the covenant reports containing materially false statements, such falsities Senia, Rose, and Schlenker would further explain and support using additional lies to justify the original lies. This belief is formed by Michael Donnolo's knowledge of how Third-Party Defendants conduct business over the phone and their perpetuation of false and misleading statements to Bank of America and others.

CAUSES OF ACTION

Count I

Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1836 (Defend Trade Secrets Act) for Stealing Braya Trade Secrets

198. Third-Party Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all of the pleadings set forth above as if set forth fully hereunder.

199. Under the meaning given by the Defend Trade Secrets Act and New York law, Braya has undertaken extraordinary efforts and expense to develop certain designs and other intellectual property relating to Braya's competitive advantage that, together, comprise Braya's trade secrets ("Trade Secrets").

200. Such Trade Secrets include engineering feats with respect to the manufacturing process of Braya units, involving the customization, modification, re-construction, and programming of industrial machines so that they operate in unique ways, resulting in a more precise and efficient manufacturing method that yields superior products at a fraction of the cost. Further, Braya's components are specially designed in a way that renders them completely differentiable and distinct from any unit that has ever been engineered by Tecspec.²

201. Braya's Trade Secrets were protected in a facility accessible only to Michael Donnolo and specific authorized employees, agents, or vendors. No other individual from the public was permitted to enter the Braya facility without authorization. The Premises is gated, with locking doors and security cameras.

202. These measures are necessary because, once in the Braya facility (Premises), Braya's Trade Secrets are being used in the course of operating its business, which requires such Trade Secrets to be viewable from authorized visitors into the Premises. For e.g., the materials Braya uses cannot be 'concealed' as they are being used in the course of Braya's production of materials.

² As the foregoing alludes to Trade Secrets, Third-Party Plaintiffs cannot divulge the extent and scope of such secrets without compromising same. To the extent such secrets are at issue, Third-Party Plaintiffs seek in-camera review of same.

203. Knowing the foregoing, the Third-Party Defendants broke into the Braya Premises with the express purpose and intent of ascertaining Braya's Trade Secrets.

204. Not only were Third-Party Defendants' actions improper, but they were also illegal and punishable under New York Penal Law.

205. Third-Party Defendants have disseminated such Trade Secrets to their employees, agents, and vendors specifically to inform Third-Party Defendants of Braya's technological advancements, forming its competitive advantage.

206. The foregoing was acquired without the consent of any of the Third-Party Plaintiffs. Moreover, Third-Party Plaintiffs called the police to thwart Third-Party Defendants from continuing their illegal trespass onto the Premises.

207. Upon information and belief, Third-Party Defendants intend to use Braya's Trade Secrets for their own competitive advantage.

208. Upon information and belief, if no such advantage can be obtained through stealing Braya's Trade Secrets, Defendants will use and disseminate Braya's Trade Secrets solely to eliminate Braya's competitive advantage despite Defendants' ability to wield Braya's technological advances for themselves.

209. Consequently, Third-Party Defendants have violated 18 U.S.C. § 1836, damaging Third-Party Plaintiffs in an amount to be determined at trial but in no amount less than \$5 million.

Count II

*Violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act
18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a), 1962(b), 1962(c), and 1962(d).*

210. Third-Party Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all of the pleadings set forth above as if set forth fully hereunder.

211. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker comprise an association-in-fact enterprise as defined under RICO statute (the AIFE) and as set forth more fully in ¶¶ 58-69 above.

212. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker have associated in such a manner for thirty years, having engaged in fraudulent conduct for at least the last seven years, as more particularized at ¶¶ 58-191 above.

213. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker usurped control and corrupted Tecspec and SRS, which the AIFE used to launder money. *See* ¶¶ 58-74.

214. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, individually, are each RICO persons, each committing felonious predicate acts, acting together, for the benefit of the AIFE and to the detriment of Michael Donnolo and Tecspec.

215. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker committed crimes in connection with perpetrating the AIFE:

- a. **Mail Fraud and Wire Fraud:** In violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, Rose, Senia, and Schlenker transmitted fabricated financial documents containing false statements through the mail and over the wires. These Fraudulent Financial Reports contained false statements inflating profitability statements for SRS, false sales projections, and reduced liabilities, which were used to secure loans and the Credit Line under false pretenses, enabling the Third-Party Defendants to enhance cash flow directed to SRS rather than benefiting Tecspec. At ¶¶ 76-90, 91-128, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are identified as having engaged in, agreed to, and participated in mail and wire fraud by knowingly sending false statements through the mail and over the wire to Bank of America at least 18 different times, each, in a seven year period.
- b. **Tax Fraud:** In violation of 26 U.S.C. § 7201, the Third-Party Defendants willfully omitted significant portions of income generated from the manipulation of Tecspec's sales. This recurring fraudulent underreporting allowed them to evade tax liabilities and retain profits that should have benefited Tecspec, contributing to its financial decline. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are identified at ¶¶ 162-171 to have engaged in tax fraud at least 6 different times within the last 7 years.
- c. **Bank Fraud:** In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1344, the Third-Party Defendants presented false information to banks to secure loans based on fabricated claims of Tecspec's profitability. This fraudulent activity occurred repeatedly over the past five years, diverting financial resources intended for Tecspec to SRS without any intention of sharing the benefits. At ¶¶ 76-90, 91-128, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are identified as having engaged in, agreed to, and participated in bank fraud on Bank of America at least 18 different times, each, in a seven-year period.
- d. **Commercial Bribing in the Second Degree:** New York Penal Law § 180.00 and 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq., Senia and Rose engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity through acts of commercial bribery that affected interstate commerce. At ¶¶ 129-137, Third Party Defendants are identified as

having benefited from commercial bribing numerous times from 2018 to the middle of 2019.

- e. Threats and Intimidation: In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, the Third-Party Defendants directed explicit threats of physical violence toward key stakeholders, including Michael Donnolo, John Michael Long, and Joshua Donnolo, to maintain control over the company and suppress dissent against their unlawful actions.
- f. Falsifying Business Records in the First Degree: NY-PEN § 170.10 states that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, each committed a Class E Felony punishable by up to four (4) years in prison (a qualifying criteria under 18 U.S.C. §1961) for making false entries in documents maintained by a business enterprise in connection with intent to commit another crime. In this instance, the further crime was the larcenous misappropriation of loan proceeds under NY-PEN § 155.05. At ¶¶ 76-128, Third Party Defendants are identified as having falsified business records over 18 times, each, in the last 7 years.
- g. Embezzlement in the First Degree: NY-PEN § 155.42 sets out that Grand Larceny in an amount exceeding \$1 million in cash or property carries a sentence of up to 25 years in prison. Set forth below, Third Party Defendants engaged in over \$15 million dollars' worth of property transfers from Tecspec to SRS, controlled by Rose, Senia, and Schlenker, which resulted in the misappropriation of value from Tecspec to Rose, Senia, Schlenker, and SRS of at least \$4.5 million dollars. At ¶¶ 13-161, 175-181, Third Party Defendants are identified as having engaged in Embezzlement in the First Degree at least 23 distinct different times, in amounts exceeding \$4.5 million.

216. The foregoing predicate acts are all part of the RICO Scheme, related for the purpose of infusing SRS and the AIFE with cash and value so the AIFE can launder money through otherwise legitimate-seeming entities to obscure the source of such funds so such funds may be diverted to the Individual Third Party Defendants. The RICO Scheme is a continuous, open-ended scheme, each of the activities related to the purpose of generating funds under any means necessary, which are recharacterized and then diverted to SRS, ultimately then paid to the AIFE members as 'clean' cash or reimbursement for expenses.

217. The foregoing conduct was acted upon knowingly by each of the RICO persons, participating in the collective scheme to generate money, launder that money, and then misappropriate that money for themselves.

218. Each RICO person's activities were knowingly in furtherance of the common RICO Scheme, in which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, each, knowingly agreed to participate, and whom, each, actively controlled multiple aspects of the RICO Scheme and AIFE. This is pleaded

on information and belief, which is informed by the facts that Senia, Rose, and Schlenker all certified false statements to secure financing, including Credit Lines, each participating in the proceeds from the commercial bribery scheme with JPR Mechanical, each receiving and misappropriating Credit Line loan proceeds to the detriment of Tecspec, each controlled various aspects of the AIFE, and each owning SRS which was the vehicle through which Senia, Rose, and Schlenker used to divert millions of dollars in value and product from Tecspec to themselves.

219. Each RICO person engaged in their own predicate acts, dozens of such acts conducted over a single year and which extended over the course of the last 7 years -- acts pleaded with requisite specificity above.

220. Further as pleaded the RICO persons Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are distinct from the AIFE, each acting in furtherance of the RICO Scheme for a common and collective purpose.

221. Each of Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, had their respective roles, participated, and controlled aspects of the AIFE, allowing and promoting the AIFE to operate, with each materially benefiting from the AIFE through the embezzlement, diversion, and misappropriation of funds that ultimately were paid to each AIFE member.

222. As a result of the foregoing, Tecspec and Michael Donnolo were injured as a direct result of the RICO Scheme in an amount to be determined at trial.

223. Moreover, Tecspec has been and continues to be damaged from pledging Tecspec as collateral on lines of credit and loans, proceeds from which Tecspec must repay but which were diverted to the AIFE.

224. Each of the RICO persons' predicate acts impact interstate commerce, as the activities concerning the predicate acts occurred by transmitting fraudulent documents and information between New York and New Jersey. Further, funds acquired in New York, including through bank fraud committed at a New York Bank of America branch, were and continue to be diverted to the AIFE, each member located in New Jersey.

225. The Third-Party Defendants collectively conspired to engage in the RICO Scheme, consorting and agreeing to participate in the corruption of Tecspec, benefiting from the corruption of Tecspec, which resulted in injury to Third Party Plaintiffs.

226. Each of the RICO persons and Third-Party Defendants received income derived directly from a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(a), which impacts interstate commerce.

227. Each of the RICO persons Senia, Rose, and Schlenker maintain an interest and control in the AIFE, which is an enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity which impacts interstate commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b).

228. Each of the RICO persons Senia, Rose, and Schlenker and Third-Party Defendants are employed by and associated with the AIFE in the conduct of the AIFE's affairs, which impacts interstate commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

229. Each Third-Party Defendant conspired with each other to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a)-(c), in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).

230. Lastly, as a result of the RICO Scheme, Tecspec is no longer a viable business and, instead, serves as a special purpose vehicle to house the AIFE's cost of engaging in their RICO Scheme, Tecspec completely unable to recover any semblance of profitability as a result of the AIFE's activities.

231. By the foregoing, Third Party Defendants are liable to Tecspec and Michael Donnolo for damages arising from the violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a)-(d).

Count III

Violation of Tecspec LLC's Non-Compete Agreement As against the Third-Party Defendants

232. Third-Party Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all of the pleadings set forth above as if set forth fully hereunder.

233. The Operating Agreement for Tecspec includes an enforceable non-compete provision that restricts competition between Tecspec Members in having interests in businesses located in the counties where Tecspec has operated.

234. Third-Party Defendants have maintained ownership interests in SRS, SRS Enterprises Inc., SRS Enterprises NJ LLC, and HVAC Service Associates, Inc. located in Middletown, New Jersey and SRS Research LLC located in New York, New York. Tecspec has done business in both of those locations, which the Non-Compete strictly prohibits.

235. Third-Party Defendants have knowingly engaged in business activities that compete with Tecspec.

236. For example, opportunities for selling HVAC Units may be filled by SRS through a completely different and other manufacturer, that not being Tecspec, which actively competes with Tecspec's ability to compete with leads generated through SRS.

237. Tecspec sells HVAC Units and SRS HVAC Units.

238. SRS does not always 'acquire' its HVAC Units from Tecspec. In such circumstances, SRS would be competing with Tecspec.

239. Where the Third-Party Defendants hold ownership interest in the SRS entities, they have violated the Non-Compete.

240. For violating the Non-Compete, the Third-Party Defendants are liable to Tecspec and Michael Donnolo to the extent SRS conducted business that resulted in sales of HVAC Units that did not come from Tecspec.

241. Consequently, the Third-Party Defendants are liable for an amount to be determined at trial.

Count IV

*Declaratory Judgment
By Michael Donnolo as Against SRS*

242. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

243. Third-Party Plaintiffs assert that SRS Enterprises Inc. is an alter ego of Tecspec, LLC, as both entities are owned and controlled by the same individuals—Ralph Schlenker, Robert Senia, and Richard Rose—who utilize SRS as a conduit to divert business opportunities and profits that rightfully belong to Tecspec.

244. Upon information and belief, the Third-Party Defendants conduct business for the sale of HVAC Units by holding themselves out as owners and operators of SRS while conducting business on behalf of Tecspec and, further, hold themselves out as owners and operators of Tecspec while conducting business on behalf of SRS.

245. There exists a unity of interest and ownership between SRS Enterprises Inc. and Tecspec, LLC, as both companies operate with overlapping management and have engaged in mutual business transactions that blur the lines of their separate identities through Third-Party Defendants' activities.

246. The Third-Party Defendants have used SRS Enterprises to circumvent the restrictions and obligations placed upon them as members of Tecspec, including fiduciary duties which the Third-Party Defendants breached and the misuse of Tecspec's resources for Third-Party Defendants' benefit.

247. The intermingling of assets and operations between the two entities demonstrates that the separate personalities of SRS Enterprises Inc. and Tecspec LLC are not maintained, as SRS has utilized Tecspec's resources and diverted key business opportunities to benefit itself.

248. The actions of the Third-Party Defendants in operating SRS Enterprises Inc. as an alter ego of Tecspec, LLC have resulted in inequitable consequences, including the misappropriation of funds, erosion of Tecspec's market position, and inability to receive rightful returns on its investments.

249. The foregoing constitutes a justiciable controversy for which Third-Party Plaintiffs have no other adequate remedy at law.

250. Therefore, a declaration from this Court is necessary to confirm that SRS Enterprises Inc. is the alter ego of Tecspec, LLC, and to prevent the Third-Party Defendants from continuing to evade their obligations to Tecspec through the misuse of the corporate form.

251. Plaintiff Michael Donnolo seeks judgment in his favor, finding that Tecspec and SRS are alter egos, and that Mr. Donnolo's 25% ownership extends to 25% ownership in SRS.

Count V

Battery

By the Individual Third Party Plaintiffs as Against Defendants Senia and Rose

252. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

253. Third-Party Defendants Robert Senia made specific verbal threats against the personal safety of Third-Party Plaintiffs Michael Donnolo, Joshua Donnolo, and John Michael Long.

254. Specifically, those threats were to cause injury and/or to murder the Individual Third-Party Plaintiffs using blunt force to the skull and/or shooting the Third-Party Plaintiffs in the head using a firearm owned and kept by Robert Senia.

255. These threats created a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact, resulting in psychological distress and fear for the safety of the Third-Party Plaintiffs.

256. This conduct constitutes battery, as it involved intentional acts leading to harmful and offensive contact, whether perceived or actual.

257. By the foregoing, Senia and Rose are liable to the Individual Third Party Plaintiffs in an amount to be determined at trial.

Count VI

Misappropriation of Tecspec LLC Opportunities
By Tecspec LLC as against Third-Party Defendants

258. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

259. Over the last seven years, Tecspec has operated a manufacturing business designed to supply HVAC Units, among other things.

260. The Third-Party Defendants, purportedly holding themselves out on behalf of Tecspec as owners of Tecspec, secured purchases of Tecspec products by SRS.

261. When securing purchasers of HVAC Units via SRS, Third-Party Defendants did not each time use Tecspec despite holding themselves out as being affiliated, owning, and/or operating Tecspec.

262. Upon information and belief, SRS conducted business using other HVAC Units that could have been purchased through Tecspec but, instead, were purchased through a different manufacturer.

263. Moreover, in securing a purchaser, the Third-Party Defendants could have secured said purchaser of Tecspec products directly with Tecspec, but instead, chose to only funnel such purchases through SRS so that Third-Party Defendants could disproportionately profit from Tecspec business.

264. As a direct result, Tecspec suffered significant financial losses, including the loss of contracts and diminished market presence.

Count VII

Tortious Interference with Braya Business Activities By Third Party Plaintiffs against Third Party Defendants

265. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

266. Braya had established business relationships within the HVAC industry.

267. Third-Party Defendants became aware of these relationships and intentionally interfered by attempting to sabotage those relationships.

268. Third Party Defendants have engaged in a campaign to unjustifiably and unreasonably interfere with Braya's business opportunities, making false statements against Braya and Michael Donnolo designed to intimidate and harass potential Braya customers.

269. Third Party Defendants have baselessly threatened potential Braya customers with litigation and potential legal ramifications for considering doing business with Braya, tortiously interfering with Braya's business opportunities.

270. Such interference was done by the Third-Party Defendants knowingly and without basis other than animus against the Third-Party Plaintiffs.

271. By the foregoing, Third Party Defendants are liable to Braya for tortious interference with Braya's business opportunities in an amount to be determined at trial.

Count VIII

Breach of Good Faith and Fair Dealing By Michael Donnolo against the Individual Third Party Defendants

272. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

273. The Operating Agreement between Tecspec and its members outlines specific duties and obligations, including restrictions on competitive conduct.

274. The Individual Third Party Defendants and Michael Donnolo agreed to the provisions therein, making it a binding contract.

275. That Operating Agreement contained an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

276. The Individual Third Party Defendants breached that implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by way of engaging in fraud and committing the RICO Scheme and Price Manipulation scheme.

277. As a result of these breaches, Michael Donnolo was damaged, which damages are proximately caused by the Individual Third Party Defendants' breaches.

278. By the foregoing, the Individual Third Party Defendants are liable to Michael Donnolo in an amount to be determined at trial.

Count IX

Trespass
By Braya as against the Individual Third Party Defendants

279. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

280. Senia, Rose, and an unknown third person unlawfully entered the Braya facility without consent, intending to misappropriate proprietary technology and information.

281. Their entry was intentional, as they were fully aware they had no right to access the premises. In fact, Senia and Rose were directed not to enter, to immediately leave the premises, and when they refused, the police were called.

282. As a result of this trespass, Third-Party Plaintiffs suffered damages, including loss of proprietary information and operational disruption.

283. By the foregoing, Senia and Rose are liable to Braya in an amount to be determined at trial.

Count X

Failure to Pay Wages
By the Individual Third Party Plaintiffs against Tecspec LLC

284. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

285. Michael Donnolo, John Michael Long, and Joshua Donnolo were all employed by Tecspec, providing services critical to the company's operations.

286. Despite their performances of work, Third-Party Defendants failed to compensate them appropriately for their labor, violating both state and federal labor laws.

287. This failure to pay wages has resulted in economic harm and loss for each of these Third-Party Plaintiffs.

288. As a result, the Individual Third Party Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount which compensation was withheld, plus interest, penalties, and related costs.

Count XI

Breach of Fiduciary Duty
By Michael Donnolo against Senia, Rose, and Schlenker

289. Third-Party Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

290. Michael Donnolo, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker are members of Tecspec, owing to each other fiduciary duties of loyalty and care.

291. By engaging in fraud, the RICO Scheme, Price Manipulation scheme, and diversion of corporate opportunities and assets, Senia, Rose, and Schlenker, each breached their fiduciary duties to Michael Donnolo.

292. As a result, Michael Donnolo was injured in the amount of millions of dollars in damages.

293. By the foregoing, the Individual Third-Party Defendants are liable to Michael Donnolo in an amount to be determined at trial.

INJUNCTION

294. Third Party Plaintiffs allege an on-going breach of the Non-Compete, by the Third Party Defendants and, specifically, SRS.

295. Senia, Rose, and Schlenker continue to corrupt and pervert the business of Tecspec for the benefit of SRS, using SRS to compete and subsume corporate opportunities for Tecspec in direct violation of the Operating Agreement containing a covenant not-to-compete.

296. Plainly, SRS is located and does business in Middletown, New Jersey and Manhattan, New York, both locations in which Tecspec has done business.

297. Tecspec lacks an adequate remedy at law to prevent SRS from misappropriating business opportunities from Tecspec.

298. Tecspec, Michael Donnolo, and Braya are entitled to an injunction as against SRS, and the Individual Third Party Defendants, for unlawful competition, the AIFE's RICO Scheme, and misappropriation of Braya technology.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

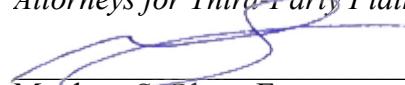
WHEREFORE, Third-Party Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in their favor and against Third-Party Defendants as follows:

- a) An injunction permanently prohibiting Third-Party Defendants from using or disclosing Third-Party Plaintiffs' proprietary information, trade secrets, and further trespassing upon Third-Party Plaintiffs' premises.
- b) An order enjoining Third-Party Defendants from unlawfully competing with Third-Party Plaintiffs using wrongfully obtained information and taking actions that undermine the business relationships of Braya and Tecspec.
- c) An award of actual damages for lost profits, lost opportunities, and compensation for unpaid wages.
- d) An award of punitive damages due to the willful and malicious nature of Third-Party Defendants' conduct.
- e) A declaration from this Court establishing the proprietary nature of the misappropriated information as belonging to Braya and Tecspec, along with an order directing SRS to cease any further use or profit from such information.
- f) An order requiring Third-Party Defendants to return all proprietary materials and documents belonging to Third-Party Plaintiffs.
- g) An award of Third-Party Plaintiffs' attorney's fees, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with this action.

- h) Treble damages, punitive damages, and compensatory damages for Third-Party Defendants' various breaches of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1968, which includes attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses,
- i) Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
March 11, 2025

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